NOW YORK BEALD STRUCKE SEPTEMBER & 1875-PROPER

scarcely protected from the rain, and scated at . little table, we beheld the Commander-in-Chief, of this division of the army, General von Steinmetz, discussing a bottle of what looked like wine, with Monsteur le Maire, at present, I suppose, Herr Burgomaster of Forbach. The General was totally unattended by officers, and when I lifted my hat to him he gave me a very friendly nod, as it to say, "I'm very joilly; how are you?" A little to the right stood a group of very embairrassed looking men in gray and mealy attire that betrayed their connection with the baker's profession. They seemed in great distress about something, and, after having whispered and gesticulated for a few minutes, they turned round and walked up to the General. I then heard that they had considered his proposal to bake for the army; von Bielinmetz having given them a certain sum as maximum which they seemed very much inclined to take as less than minimum. His Excellency, however, was inexorable. He smoked his cigar with perfect good humor, and only when one of them became somewhat too positive reminded them that, the Prussians being the lords, it benoved them to suffer a little for the common weal. The faces of the poor fellows, their piteous exclamations and their wild gesticulations—above all, the half amused face of the General and the solemn expression of the Maire—furnished material for a good picture. It stands to reason that each individual bait to take his load and go forth to hase. itscussing a bottle of what looked like wine, with

MacMakon's Traops Arriving at the Camp M. Edmond Texier writes to the Paris Siecle from

the camp at Chalons, on August 13:-This morning, at five o'clock, the 5,000 or 5,000 men of the First corps, who came yesterday, left Chalons to take their last step in retreat. "Easy arms—lorward—march!" Then all taces soldiers without regiments, Infantry mixed with cavairy, streamed along the dusty road from the town to the Mourmolon. The men who were slightly wounded walked like the rest, only dragging a little.

wounded waiked like the rest, only dragging a little.

There was a great deal of good humour. The last trial is over. To-morrow begins the work of re-organization—or rather, as an officer said to me—of resurrection.

In fact, this great corps has been paralyzed for the last eight days. We must reconstitute companies, battalions, regiments, out of these hereic wrecks, eked out by recruits, we must constitute an army. The recruits are already arriving, and we hope that in a few days from this MacMahon's corps may again take the field.

I accompanied these troops, whom I have followed day after day since the oattle of Froschweiller (Woorth) to their camp. When I left them a young soldier said to me, "I ou are leaving the conquered widther."

(Woerth) to their camp. When I left them a young soldier said to me, "You are leaving the conquered soldiers of the Army of the Rbine; let them put us back into line in better circumstances, and you shall see that we know how to conquer."

Valor of an English Tourist. The correspondent of the Standard, writing from Metz, gives the following description of the valorous

conduct of an Englishman:—
At Forbach, in the hottest of the action, an English tourism (I wish I could ascertain his name), happening to be there. Iought on the French side. When Frossard's divisions retreated that gentleman fought like a lion. British proverbial coarage and energy was there shown as a glorious example even among those brave columns of Frossard's divisions, retreating with regret before an overwhelming number, and when their frères d'armes were nearly exterminated, not only the English gentleman fought gallantly, but he saved the life of a wounded soldier; and he is now in Metz, modestly stopping in his hotel, where I intend to go and ascertain his name. Eye-witnesses, who do not know him at all, told me of it just now. nduct of an Englishman:-

Gun-Droppers in the Army.

Gun-Droppers in the Army.

In the Progres de Poise we read:—
In General Decaen's army, as everywhere, there are, of course, cowards and shirkers. They have made the following little calculation:—"The loss of a musket in time of war costs a year or two in prison; but the risk of one's life is even more serious." General Decaen distikes this little game, and has published the following proclamation:—"Every soldier who loses his musket will be sent to the advance posts without arms. He will get a new musket only when he has captured the complete accoutrements of one of the enemy's soldiers." When I left Saint Avoid there were three or four fellows of this kind in the advance posts; but not a man in the division had lost his musket since the proclamation.

How Nineteen Spies Were Shot in a Ditch. It appears that nineteen unfortunate men have just been executed in the ditch of the fort at Mon Trouge, France. They were not shot like any ordipary criminals, by a file of soldiers, but disposed of by a sergeant, who, putting a pistol to the ear of each prisoner, one after the other, blew out their brains.

Among the men executed there are said to have been five staif officers, recently captured on the plain of Satory disguised as snepherds.

General Notes of the War.

General Notes of the War.

Of the sum sent from England to Berlin for the sellet of the sick and wounded £1,500 has been appropriated for the employment of the wives of landwher men engaged in the war, in the preparation of articles needed by the wounded in the field.

A French crutser has seized a vessel in the channel laden with contraband of war. It was preparing to load its cargo at some point on the Norman coast, but according to the statement of the captain was waiting for signals announcing a revolution in Paris.

Private desnutches announcing that General Paris.

Private despatches announcing a revolution in Paris.

Private despatches announce that General Barral, appointed to command the French artiliery at Strasbourg, and who has hitherto been unable to reach his post, has passed through the eneary's lines in disguise and reached the town in safety. On Sunday the Prussians who occupied the cemetery outside the town were dislodged after a short and brilliant skirmish.—Sofr.

The dancing establishments and casinos near Paris are converted into hospitals. That of Asaleres fur-nishes sixty beds.

The market gardeners in the neighborhood have engaged to send in vegetables and fruit gratis. A butcher has volunteered to supply meat for sixty wounded until their complete recovery. All the tradesmen are equally pairlotte in their offerings of assistance in stores of every kind.

assistance in stores of every kind.

The Kladderadatsch, of Berlin, in its last impression, represents France being soundly beaten by a Unian with the flat of his sabre. At one of the theatres a ballet has been introduced in which fifty girls appear arrayed in the various uniforms of the French army. They dance the cancan and play all kinds of extravagant antics to the airs of the "Marsellaise" and the "Girondins," when all at once a tremendous Prussian boot drops on the stage in the midst of them, when Zonaves, Turcos, Hussars, &c., scatter in the wildest confusion and run for shelter into various holes and cleits of the rocks, amid the tumultuous appliause of the audience.

scatter in the widest confusion and run for shelfer into various holes and cleits of the rocks, anid the tumultuous applause of the audience.

The Gaulots, after a prelude in the classical style about thoratius Cocies and Mucius Scœvola, says that a colonel of French culrassiers at Woerth "was as great as either of these heroes of antiquity. The wreck of the army, faling back after its defeat, were in danger of being destroyed if the fire of the energy's batteries were not silenced. Marshal MacMahon pointing them out to this heroic colonel said, with an expressive gesture, They must be taken. "You know it is certain death for us all, Marshal, said the colonel. "I do," said the Marshal; "shake hands." And the colonel placing himself at the nead of his regiment, cried "forward." Amid the noblest deeds of the legendary history of Atnens or Rome, there is scarcely anything equal to this."

The Prussian cavalry is very daring, and small

there is scarcely anything equal to this."

The Prussian cavalry is very daring, and small detachments risk themselves many leagues in advance of any considerable supporting force. The audacity of these Prussian hussars and lancers is remarkable and has been a great surprise to the French, who have been accustomed to think of their present antagonists as rather slow and heavy troops; solid, but with little dash. But that was not their reputation a century or more ago, and the Chians of William I. do but revive, by their daring raids and hazardous enterprises, the memory of some of the fabulous exploits of Frederick the Great's cavalry officers,

As an instance of the circumlocution of the French As an instance of the circumlocution of the French War Department, the Presse says, that a regiment of the line, stationed in Corsica, was to have formed part of Marshai MacMainon's corps; it received orders to prepare for its departure, and, after everything was ready, remained three weeks at Bastia, under canvas, waiting for a transport. The vessel never turned up, owing to some clerk in one of the branches of the War Office at Paris having omitted one of the manuscrable formalities demanded by omicial routine. At last one of the heads of the departments discovered the omission, and gave orders with the rapidity of lightning, and a steamer was married off from Marselies to—Ajacco, where, very naturally. It failed to find the regiment encamped on the opposite side of the island.

THE PRUSSIAN PIONEERS.

From the London, Army and Navy Gazette, August The French attribute their want of success to the spientid manner in which the Prussians reconnourse with their Uhians, and the completeness of their spy system, which keeps them perfectly acquainted with every stir made by their antagonists.

On the subject of the Prussian delaticurs the Paris Mondeur gives the following interesting account of the manner in which they go to work. The writer begins by saying:

tre qualities inherent in French nature are impe. orgins by saying:—
The qualities inherent in French nature are impetuosity, dast and courage, but these characteristics, which Europe does not nestrate to proclaim, often carry in their wake a certain inattention. The qualities, on the other hand, pecudiar to the German charter are reflection, prudence and method. These sometimes produce slowness of attack, but they leave nothing to chance. From this aggregate of qualities and defects it results that the Prussian army is admirably well informed and the French are scarcely so at all. Was anything known of the enormous forces which Prince Frederick Chartes and the Crown Prince had accumulated on the Saar, and who bere down the two corps of General Frossard and Marshal Machiahon? The Prussians understand and practice using scouts in a campaign. The general who is confronted by a corps, which he is to watch and to fight, chooses a clever and determined ofneer. A small troop is confided to him of from filteen to twenty select horsemen, Unlans or which his business, his relations and his habits allured him to visit in every sense. This man, who has a mission of confidence and honor, advances to the front, musket in hand, eye watchful, and ear attentive. He has been told what point is to be resched, which spot is marked in pencil on an excellent map which the officer carries about him. The piace which is to be reconnoitered is often twenty to thirty kilometres distant from the Prussian lines, in the very centre of the enemy's territory. Behind the first horseman, who has orders to advance very slowly, following hollows, dells and sometimes the highway, sometimes also pushing forward across the fields, two other riders come at 200 paces off. Further away, at the same distance from them, comes the officer, followed by eight or ten horsemen, charged to protect him if necessary. Two other riders are further away, whom a last solder is following at 200 paces. This column, moving on silently, occupies the space of a kilometre. If the horseman who leads is surprised a shot gives alarm to the rest of the band, and the riders ahead and behind have orders to depart at full gallop and to follow any direction that is safest. The officer alone and his escort go on ahead to reconnoitre with whom they have to do and to see what is passing, after which all leave at full speed. Even in case of ambush it is almost impossible that two or three riders should not be able to return safely to head-quarters; and the Prussians then know at once what force they have before them and on what point it is posted.

DISTURBANCES IN THE FRENCH

[From the Journal des Débats, August 16.]
We read in the Phare de la Loire:—On the night of
the 11th to the 12th of August a great crowd of
citizens marched through the streets of Nantes
singing the "Marsenlaise," with this variation in the
chorus—

Marchons! Marchons!

Marchons! Marchons!

La Republique en France regnera

(march on I march on I the republic will reign in
France.) The windows of the Union Bretonne were
smashed with stones, because that journal had advecated a state of siege throughout France, and denounced those who are called "domestic Prussians,"
or "Prussians in France."

The Geronde publishes a proclaimation addressed
to the people of Bordeaux by the Prefect of the
Girounc, which begins:—

Order has been seriously disturbed in our city. The tumulthous scenes which have too long interiered with the public
transullity in the neighborhood of the Prefecture and the
theatre have been followed by criminal, odious and aggressive acts against an establishment of public instruction. "To
disturb order is to betray the country."

In the Guienne of the 15th of August we read;—

In the Guienne of the 15th of August we read:-

A patrol was stoned last night, and two National Guards were slightly wounded. Fortunately, this isolated act was This morning the following placard was posted on the wall of the Grand theatre. It was, of course, immediately forn down:—

DECREE OF THE 13TH AUGUST.

The people condemns to death all the poice and municipal guards of the city.

The execution will soon take place.

guards of the city.

The execution will soon take place.

Monday evening, at Creusot, a band of from 1,200 to 1,500 men, the half of whom, at least, were not under 18 years of age, set out from the neighborhood of the railway station, about half-past seven, marching through the whole town, and shouting for peace, Rochefort and the republic. They cut down several trees, and about ten o'clock marched on Montcenis! they carried a couple of red flags and some trees they had cut down, which were sixteen or twenty feet high. At Montcenis they tried to selze the flag of the police, but were unsuccessful. They returned to Creusot about mindight, with two police notice boards, which they had captured. In the Satut Public of Lyons we read that four sergeams and soldlers had been wounded by stone throwing in the disturbance of yesterday morning, and thirteen persons arrested, among whom were two women. The eldest was forty-eight; the youngest fifteen. The average age was between twenty and thirty. Many women were in the riot, leaping like furies at the faces of the police, finging handlus of dust in their eyes, and so on.

THE SCANDINAVIAN POWERS.

Feeling of the Northern Governments—Russian influence and the Tendency Tewards France.

Influence and the Tendency Tetvards France.
[Copenhagen (August 15) corrrespondence of Brussels Nord.]

Every one is now aware of the attitude of the Scandinavian States during the existing war. In spite of sympathies towards France so strongly declared at Copenhagen and Stockholm, counsels of prudence have prevailed, and all that is wanted now is to know if the neutrality of other Powers is certain enough to permit Sweden and Denmark to keep indefinitely out of the great Confinential struggio. The Swedish government even believed itself called on to require the journals to avoid all polemies which might morally compromise Sweden with one or other of the belligerents. This recommendation was perhaps not alfogether superfluous, for a leaning towards France was manifested in several organs of the press in rather a curious fashion. The journals of Stockholm and Copenhagen, of more or less Scandinavian sympathies, instead of confining themselves to the discussion of the immediate and direct consequences of participation in the war by Sweden and Denmark, profited by the opportunity to develop long considerations on the position of Russia and on her inture policy in respect to the two States.

The advantage of bringing Bussia into the question of Scandinavian neutrality is certainly not clear, but it must be acknowledged that the inveterate prejudices of certain Danish and Swedish politicians against that Power constitutefan important element in the propagandism in favor jot an alliance with France.

THE ELBE AND BALTIC.

Hamburg Preparing for a Blockade-The French Iron-Clad Fleet-Fire on the Batteries

[Hamourg (August 15) correspondence of London Resident for an englishman thoroughly to appreciate the change of feeling which the last two weeks has witnessed in certain portions of the North German Confederation. After the war of 1868 Hamburg submitted to the arrangements then inaugurated, but the submission was not made with a good grace, and would have been withdrawn at any moment if such withdrawal had been feasible. To say that the Hamburgers were discontenced is not too strong a term, and for this feeling there was one especial reason. Hamburg owes its prosperity and its importance to commerce, and all its sympalises were opposed to the system of military organization which, in company with other portions of the Confederation, it was compelied to adopt. The military service, never popular, had been handed over to those whose tastis and character unfitted them for more souer, regular and industrious pursuits. The burden imposed upon the inhabitants was a very light one, the expense but small and the result apparently all that was required. But after the battle of Koniggratz things were considerably altered. The Prassian system came into force and every man, unless exempted from peculiar and individual reasons, was bound to undergo a certain period of military training. To a community like Hamburg such a regulation was exceptionally objectionable, and though those who have lived all their lives under the Prassian system, who have gone through the routine prescribed for every Prussian citizen capable of bearing arms, speak in the highest terms of its effect, physically, morally, and mentally, nothing could reconcile the Hamburgers to a system which admitted of no evasion, and was enforced upon all allike. Consequently for the tast four years a strong anti-Prussian feeling has prevailed in this town, and this feeling has been increased by the cold reconcile the Hamburgers as a system who have gone through the south the first German ships were conditions that the small expense entailed by the old system. But if the Hamburgers were northly for the say and

It is probable that the coasts owe much of the im

It is probable that the coasts owe much of the immunity they have hitherto enjoyed to the torpedoes, for which a special service has been inaugurated, and which have been employed to an extent little agreeable to the enemy's fleets.

We have yet to learn whether they will afford sufficient protection in case of attack, for hitherto they have been more inconvenient to the Germans than to the French. The fishermen, pilots and others interested have in all cases duly received warning of the dangers which at the present moment attend carcless navigation, but in two instances at least a

torpedo has been unpleasantly discovered. A boat laden with turf was blown into the air outside the Jahde, but the man fortunately escaped with his life. A similar accident at Kiel, however, did not terminate so fortunately, for the explosion killed some saliors and wounded several others, utterly destroying their vessel as a matter of course.

THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

Development for Destructive Purpose

Development for Destructive Purposes—The Mitrailleuse, Irou-Clads, Monitors, Torpedoes, Rified Cannon and the Needle Gun—What the American War Produced.

[From the London Standard, August 18.]
In the present age every war seems to be characterized by the appearance of some new agent of destruction. The French campaign in Italy showed the prowess of rified cannon. The American struggle developed iron-clads, monitors and torpedoes. The war between Prussia and Austria established the reputation of breech-loading firearms. Now comes the conflict between France and Prussia, in which the mitrailleuse has made itself notorious. But at present the mitrailleuse has a doubtful fame, and in order to test it the British government has set on foot an extensive series of experiments at Shoeburyness.

The particular kind of mitrailleuse which we are

Shoeburyness.

The particular kind of mitrailleuse which we are thus tryling is the Montigny, as improved by Major Postery. But we confess to a good deat of surprise at the slow rate of firing accomplished by this weapon. The nine-pounder bronze field gun for India, a muzzic-loader, has been made to deliver cleven rounds per minute, while the Montigny, on Toursday and Priday, never went beyond six. It was reported that the mitraileuse could accomplished to the control of the cartificity of the control of the cartificity of the cartificity of the cartificity of the cartification of the cartific

or of a development of the position is defined as being powers.

For the present its position is defined as being somewhere between small arms and artillery. But the mitraillense may yet "move on," and it may give us a surarise after the manner of the needle-

A WAR MEDLEY IN LIVERPOOL.

Scene in a Catholic Church-An American Bishop and a German Band.

Bishop and a German Band.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, August 20.)

Napoleon's face day was cel-brated at St. Nicholas Catholic church. Copperas Hill, Liverpool. The French Consul, as is his wont, invited the French residents in Liverpool to attend high mass in the morning at the church. It has been the custom of the Consul to attend high mass in the morning at the church. It has been the custom of the Consul to attend high mass in the morning at the church. It has been the custom of the Consul to attend high mass in the morning at the church. It has been the custom of his counity in the consular uniform, but on this occasion he attended in his susual apparel, and this course was assumed to have been dictated by a feeling of delicacy; at all events it was considered by the congregation as an evidence of goof taste for the representatives of France to eschew unnecessary display in the nour of their country's trial. The Bishop of Pittsburg, United States—who, we believe, is a Frenchman—preached an eloquent sermon to the large congregation; but during his discourse an embarrassing and extraordinary incident occurred. At one of the most powerful passages of the right reverend prelate's discourse, and while he was holding his hearrer in rapt attention, he was interrupted by the notes of a German band, playing unmusically a patriotic Prassian tune close to the chapel.

The preacher for some time took no notice of this strange and, if designed, wicked interruption. He essayed to proceed with his sermon; but the shrill tones of the claritonet and the stirring ring of the cornet-a piston drowned even his sonorous voice, and for a white his eloquence was lost upon the audience. There followed a short but paunful pause in the proceedings. It was evident that if the Germans continued their ill-timed performance the preacher must close his discourse. At this juncture an attendant priest whispered something to an acolyte, who immediately left the church, and proceeding to the band, told them to go away from the immediate ne

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOHN CASEY IN TROY. Another Version of the Homicide.

Another Version of the Homicide.

(From the Troy Times, Sept. 1.)

The funeral of John Casey, the victim of the affray in New York on Sunday evening last, took place from St. Mary's church this forenoon. It was advertised to take place in St. Jean the Baptiste's church, but from some cause the services were charged to St. Mary's church, although the latter edifice was in the hands of working who are altering and improving its interior. There was not a large concourse of people Dresent. Father Haveforman officiated and sung a solemn requiem massion the repose of the soul of the murdered man. After the services the audience viewed the remains, and from a casual glance of the face of deceased it is evident the affray in which he met his death was of the most terrible description. His death was of the most terrible description. He face bore the marks of numerous blows received during the struggle. The body was interred in St Mary's Cemetery.

We learn from those who are informed in relation

Mary's Cemetery.

We learn from those who are informed in relation to the circumstances attending the tragedy by which Casey lost his life that the reports of the afray in the New York papers are wholly inaccurate. Casey's friends assert that it was a brottal murder. They say that after the row in the saloon, which is kept by a man named Mackey, Casey and his friend left to avoid a fatal issue. They were followed by McCornick and his companions. Upon meeting them a second time, McCornick walked up to Casey, placed his revolver within two feet of his person and fired—the first being a fatal shot. Casey's friend caught hold of McCornick, when the others set upon him, and to avoid arrest he fied from the scene. This man directed his steps to the residence of a friend of the murdered man, told him of Casey's friends whom he could find. He then fied the city or secreted himself in some secinded haunt in order to avoid arrest. It is said he is wanted in Philadeiphia on a serious charge, in consequence of which he date not come forward and contradict the story of McCornick's companions. It is said McCornick will be discharged upon the flaving exaped from the officers at the time of his previous arrest by jumping out of a car window.

On the night of the 31st ult, Mary Kelso, agetwenty-two, who has no home, accompanied an unknown man to the lodging house, No. 37 Bowery, where they remained during the night. In the morning a quarrel occurred, when the man sicked he in the abdomen twice and made his escape. Yester day she was attended by Surgeon Leville, who fear ing she will die from the injuries sustained, had he removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment,

"BIG MAG'S" VENGEANCE.

The First Ward Homicide-Coroner's Investigation-"The Wrong Nest"-Verdict Against the Defendant-She is Committed to the Tombs.

The case of Margaret Dunn, alias "Big Mag," charged with causing the death of William Davis, a youth of nineteen years, at No. 1 Bridge street, early on the morning of the 14th ult., by striking him on the head with a heavy club because, while grunk he had crowded into her bed to sleep, was yesterday investigated before Coroner Flynn at the City Hall The particulars of the case have heretofore been published in the HERALD. A synopsis of the evidence adduced and the verdict of the jury will be

THE WOMEN of the First ward mustered in strong force at the in vestigation and watched the proceedings with great

Thomas Dowling, of No. 1 Bridge street, was sworn, and deposed that shortly before twelve o'clock on the night of the 13th ultimo he went up stairs, and while chatting with some friends "Mag" Dunn came in and said, "Tom Dowling, I want you up stairs; there is a man to my bed; I want you to come up and put him out;" at that time "Mag" had large stick in her hand; Mrs. Crook, who was in

the room, said to Mag,
"18 THERE A DOG IN YOUR NEST?" she replied, "There is;" to which the witness said, "Club him out;" Mag said, "I gave it to him before, and if I had a glass of ale drank I would kill him intirely;" subsequently the witness took a lamp and went up stairs and met Mrs. McCrook coming down; she said, "For God's sake don't go up there, the man is killed;" the witness went up to the top landing and there saw Margaret Dunn having hold of Davis by the cape of the coat and dragging him out on the landing; she had in her hand a suck which witness had seen before; Mag had previously made remarks about

the witness said to Mag. "You have that man killed;" (a stick—a broken whiffleiree—was here shown the witness, and he believed it to be the same one he took from Mag Dunn;) Davis lay on his face and hands on the landing; the witness had not seen Davis that day; he had never lived in that house and was not seen in the place on that day.

Martin O'Sulivan saw deceased on the top landing of the house, lying in

A POOL OF BLOOD;

the witness gave the alarm, after which Davis was taken to the station house; saw Margaret Dunn in custody.

A witness was introduced to show that on the night of the occurrence Davis was almost neiplessty

night of the occurrence Davis was almost nelplessly intoxicated.

Mary Ann Mills saw deceased and "Mag" Dunn in the hallway of No. 1 Bridge street; she pulled him about and struck him several times; "Mag" then passed up stairs, and Davis went out.

Officer Collins, of the First precinct, deposed that about one o'clock on the morning of the 14th he was told William Davis was dying at No. 1 Bridge street.

street;

HE RAPPED FOR HELP;
and then went up stairs and found deceased sitting on the top landing; saw the prisoner there and she confessed she had struck deceased win a proomstick; on searching the place subsequently found an axe in her room; the mattress on the landing was stained with blood; the accused appeared to be somewhat under the induence of liquor, but was not intoxicated.

Mary O'Connor, of No. 1 Bridge street, on being CALLED OUT OF BED

Mary O'Connor, of No. 1 Bridge street, on being Called out of bed of the morning of the 14th nit, by the prisoner, saw her strike deceased with a heavy club; at that time he was lying in bed in a pool of blood.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

Margaret Dunn, the defendant, was called to the stand and examined. She stated that on the night of the 13th ult, finding deceased in her beil, she struck him twice on the body with a broomstick, but did not hit him on the head.

Dr. Marsh, one of the surgeons of the Centre Street Hospital, deposed that he made a post-mortom examination on the body, and found a fracture of the temporal bone and also a fracture of the temporal bone and also a fracture of the doctor's opinion the lincised wounds on the head and also the fracture of the skull might have been inflicted with the broken whiffletree with which the prisoner was seen to strike deceased. The stick was broken in such a manner as to leave quite a sharp edge at one end of it.

The case was then given to the jury, who found a verdict against the accused, and she was committed to the Tombs for trial. Margaret, who denied her guilt, is forty years of age, was oorn in Ireland, and is a washerwoman.

MILITARY CHIT-CHAT

The drill season will soon begin, and every preparation is being made by the various regiments to make it an active one. It is to be hoped that there will be more real work and less show than there was last season, and that the Division General will see to it that the men are drilled as soldiers and not simply called out to air their uniforms for the benefit of a "large and intelligent number of spectators largely confined to the fair sex."

The Seventy-first regiment, one of the very best commands in the National Guard, has not been as prosperous of late as it should be in many respects. There was a want of life in the organization last year, that esprit de corps which is so necessary for the welfare of a good regiment. Company B has elected Charles N. Swift as its commandant and Charles F. de Borst as first fleutenant. Captain Swift served in the late war, and had reached the rank of colonel by brevet before its close. Lieutenant de Borst graduated from the Naval Academy during the war and served in the army as captain. Company B is the largest company in the Seventy-first. The new commandant, it is said, will drill the company this winter in bayonet exercise, skirmish drill, &c. No

commandant, it is said, will drill the company this winter in bayonet exercise, skirmish drill, &c. No company in the National Gnard drill as skirmishers or are initiated in the gnard duity, and the movement inangurated by Captain Swift will have a good effect. All the Seventy-first wants to make it second to no regiment in the First division is good officers. It has an excellent colonel, but some of the company officers are not what they should be.

There is some talk of the Seventh regiment being furnished at its own expense with the same kind of masket now used in the regular army, which is the Springfield rifle changed to a breech-loader. The masket now used by the regunent is heavy, clumsy and altogether worthless as a firearm. The State government has been in vain petitioned to give the militia an arm that could be used to good purpose in case of need, but it has always turned a deat ear to every appeal. The Seventh hope, by undergoing the expense of getting the improved musket, to induce the State government to retund in time to come the moneys paid out for the change. The Seventh is to have a good deal of rifle practice this winter.

A battalion of the Forty-seventh regiment went to Connecticut the other day and were shameully treated by the military at New Haven, because they were mistaken for a New York regiment which, it is said, shubbed a Connecticut regiment badly when it paid this city a visit some time ago. Will the Connecticuters just tell what New York regiment that was?

It is given out, on pretty good authority, that during the coming fail there will be a grand review and muster of the entire First division, in lieu of the individual regimental musters. This is as it should be; but the musters should not be after the fashion of former years. An inspecting officer's duties should be to ascertain who are and who are not members of regiments. "Honorary members of regiment consists of those men who are obliged to obey an order calling upon the command to do Guty in cases of emergency. Honorary me

Yous verrons.

The boys of the Twenty-second, Colonel Porter

The boys of the Twenty-second, Colonel Porter commanding, are to continue their rifle practice during the coming season. The regiment now numbers over six hundred active men and the recruiting is active. There is some talk of a competition drill between one of the companies and a crack organization of Boston.

The great success of the best drilled regiment in the Guard is owing to its system of awkward squads, in which recruits are drilled until they become fit to join their respective companies. A new member mas often to remain in a squad for a whole season. Why do the other regiments not follow his practice? The placing of raw recruits in the ranks with the old members always works to the disadvantage of a regiment.

THE GREAT SOCIAL CRIME.

Madame Dubois, the Alleged Professiona Infanticide-She is Held in Bail to Answer.

About three months ago a premature delivery by malpractice was procured upon the person of a young girl named Kate Hulse, a domestic with a repectable family in Brooklyn, which came nigh re sulting in the death of the girl. At the time of the occurrence full particulars of the affair were given in the Herald. The alleged abortionist was Amelia Armstrong, alias Madame Dubois, who resides in Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue, and she was then held in ball to await the result

of the injuries. Kate Hulse has been since confined in Flatbush Hospital. L. I., and has been unable to appear in court until yesterday, when she made a formal deposition before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, charging Madaine Armstrong with having endangered her life by the process resorted to. Judge Dowling held the accused woman in \$5,000 ball to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. It is understood that an attempt will be made by Madaine Armstrong's counsel to have the case tried in the court of Special Sessions.

MUSICAL AND BRAMATIC NOTES.

Mile. Christine Nilsson leaves Europe to-day by the steamship Cuba, and will make her first appearance at Steinway Hall on the 19th inst. She will be assisted by Mile, Cart, a Boston contraito, Vieuxtemps, Brignoli and Verger. Carlo Bosoni will be one of the musical directors. Mile. Nilsson will be accompanied on her journey to America by Maurice Strakosch and family. Mr. Strakosch intends to wage unrelenting war on the ticket speculation system. The prices of seats have been placed at three and four dollars each, according to location. The general admission will be two dollars.

A Chicago paper thus speaks of Mr. J. S. Clarke's appearance in that city:—"Mr. Clarke's De Boots is e of those humorous studies which almost places criticism at defiance. It is as near perfection in its way as Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle, although the two characters stand at a wide distance from each other as dramatic creations. De Boots is an odd, eccentric individual, and as such he may say and do a great many things which partake much of mere carteature. The merit of Mr. Carbe's acting is that he never allows himself to be carried away by the temptations to run into buriesque. There are few actors who would have made so good a point in the reading of that letter without doing something that was absurdly unnatural. Mr. Clarke, in this scene, acts just as any one would conce we a man under the circumstances to have acted, an tyet be convulses the audience with mirth. His ludicrous ama cament and despair as the truth begins to dawn upon him, and then the nervous, desperate re-reading again and again of the detestable piece of information, climaxing in the boid resolution to fight, are quite minitable. So is the indescribable mitiary swagger and the comic suddenness of his transitions from the Hon to the lamb and from the lamb to the him. The tim of his manner is irresistible, and his voice, very flexible in tone, is admirably in keeping with the variable expressions of his countenance."

Mr. Edwin Booth commences an engagement at McVicker's, Chicago, on Monday. His opening role will be "Brutus."

The Bowery theatre opens for the fall secson to-night with Mr. T. E. steison as Macbeth. The drama of "Snowbira" will also be given.

To-night is Theodore Thomas' grand gala night at Central Park garden.

Old and middle aged Italian opera house frequenters will be shocked to learn the mistortunes which have befailen Signor Tamburini, the once renowned baritone bass. He had divided a large fortune in Paris, where he resided since his retirement from the stage, among his children, reserving only a portion of capital, which was lett in the hauds of his eldest son, who was an "agent de change." Heavy speculations on the Bourse and the fail of prices on account of the war completely ruined the younger Tamburini, who committed suicide recently. Although the lather has lost all his earnings by this sad event he has, fortu other as dramatic creations. De Boots is an odd, eccentric individual, and as such he may say and

WHY IRISHMEN SYMPATHIZE WITH THE FRENCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

As an Irishman, lately arrived from the Old Country, I fully agree with the statement in to-day's HERALD-"that the Irish do not dislike the Germans as a people." This statement is only meant by the Herald to apply to the Irish in the city, but as one who has taken some part in Irish politics at home, and who is well acquainted with the feelings of Irishmen on most matters, I can affirm that the same assertion is entirely applicable to the great body of Irishmen at home. They all admire Ger-man pluck and German perseverance, and were it any other nation in Europe but France that was arrayed against Germany, their sympathies would be with Germany. It is not that they love Germany less, but that they love France more. This adverse feeling of the Irish, I may state, does not apply so much to the Germans as a people, as it does to the Prussians in particular. There are numberless reasons why the sympathy of Irishmen should be entirely with France in the present struggle. Still Irishmen, with the exception of the unthinking few, are not rancorously nostile to the Germans. It is a part of the Irish character to love and admire bravery and galantry wherever they are found; and what Irishman that does not admire the bravery of the German people who, forgetting the petry differences which so long divided them and kept them powerless in Europe, have railled together in and of their common country, and proved to the world what mighty things can be accomplished by a united people; Germany has enacted one of those mighty dramas which from time to time revolutionize the world. Towards the end of the last century monarchy dozed over the nations of the world, and thought moved in the old groove of centuries. A few colonies on the shores of America, neither very rich nor very populous, but strongly limbed with patriotism and love of liberty, cast their standard to the breeze, and boild, inaugurated a new order of things, the most glorious and gigantic in its results the world has ever known. Next the spiendid meteor of the French revolution flashed across the political horizon. Now federal Germany comes forward and procelaims to a startled sons why the sympathy of Irishmen should be enorder of things, the most glorious and gigantic in its results the world has ever known. Next the splendid meteor of the French revolution flashed across the political honzon. Now Jederal Germany comes forward and proclaims to a startled world that it has much yet to learn. Thus, it is I look upon the present state of things. Still, in common with most frishmen, my sympathies are with France in this struggle now going on, and, as I stated before, for many reasons. First, though Irishmen have not much occasion to-love France," they have always had its sympathy in all their struggles, and on many a hard fought field frishmen, have fought and iell under the banner of France. What frishman that does not remember with pride the famous field of fontenoy! When Irishmen were outraged, trampled on and driven from their homes by English tyranny, they always found a weicome in France. France has besides until rate years been the consistent enemy of England, and to most Irishmen England's enemy is Ireland's friend. The late which Irishmen have for England can only be understood by those who have endured the wrongs and indignities which Irishmen have for centuries endured at the hands of England. Next, Prussia has mostly occur England's ally, and as Prussia is identified with Germany, Germany loses any chance for Irish sympathy. From the commencement of this war to the present time the English press have assumed a most rancorous tone towards France and the fouriest epithets have every day been harded against the French people. This of itself was quite sufficient to enlist entirely Irish sympathy on the side of France. There is another cause. A great similarity of disposition and temperament exists between the two peoples, while the chivalire bravery and daring of both are very similar. All this, too, contributes largely to femper exist between the two peoples. This is not a war of races, nor of religions; it is a war of roule politicians and rival dynasties. Therefore, it should not awake such rancorons reelings. The questi

IS IT ANOTHER GIANT RUMBUG"

A Human Skeleton Thirteen Feet in Height Exhanced in Wisconsin.
[Milton (August 22) correspondence Milwaukee Sentinel.]
Believing the discovery made this morning on the

their).

Believing the discovery made this morning on the farm of Mr. Stanley of interest to your readers I send you the following facts, as I chanced to be a spectator. To-day as the hired neip of Mr. Stanley were digging for the purpose of laying the foundation of a barn they struck a large bone that had the appearance of a human skull, but of such enormous size that they thought it must belong to some animal. It was found in a slight mound on the east side of a hill overlooking Rock river, and in the town of Janesville, section six. Dr. Towndrow, a gentleman of fortune, chanced to be passing as the workmen were cleaning the dirt from the skull, and at their request got over the fence and examined it, and pronounced it as belonging to the human family. The men fell to work and exhuned the entire skeleton. It was found in a fair state of preservation. The skull measured theirly-two and a half inches in chemical measured theirly-two and a half inches in chemical health in the doctor thought that when living he could not have been less than thirteen feet in height. The doctor thought that when living he could not have been less than thirteen feet in height. The teeth were all in the jaws and were of enormous size. The doctor extracted one, which measured one inch and a half in length. The most remarkable part of this strange discovery is the fact that the lower limbs, from near the kneet on hear the end of the toes, are entirely petrified, the flesh having changed to stone and the parts being perfect in shape. As he was buried in a satting posture, the doctor thought that the action of the lower strata of the soil produced this marvellous change, Dr. Towndrow promptly offered ar. Stanley promptly accepted. The doctor will arrange the bones in position, when he will exhibit it, The news of the discovery flew with the wind, and the neighbors came in and viewed these mouster remains. The doctor boxed his prize and sends it norm this afternoon. I write in a burry and have failed to give you

THE COURTS.

United States Marshal Sharpe in Court-Arrest of Lottery Dealers-The Alleged Silk Smuggling Case-The Anti-Gambling Association Libel Suit-An Incurance Policy Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Charge Against United States Marshal Generai Sharpe. Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. W. H. Sharpe.—The defend-ant in this case is the United States Marshal of the district, General sharpe, who is charged by a deputy marshal with defrauding han of \$240, claimed for official services as watchman over property under seizure at the manufactory of Hedgemen & Co., of Tuckahoe, Westchester county. The complainant, Doherty, testified that he was detailed to seep watch and ward over the property in question by General Sharpe, who informed him that he should receive in payment for such services whatever amount the Registrar in Ior such services whatever amount the Registrar in Bankruptcy, under whose order the property was held, might allow therefor. The complainant further testified that he remained in charge of the property from the 30th of April to the 21st July, for which he only received \$186, instead of the full sum of \$415 to which, as he alleges, he is entitled. Complainant also charges that in payment of the services performed by him the Marshal received \$445, being \$30 over and above the legal city.

formed by him the Marshal received \$445, being \$30 over and above the legal claim.

Marshal Sharpe, in defence, testified that he had appointed H. C. Broes as general care taker of the property, with instructions to employ under him whatever assistance he might require; that the complainant was employed by Broes, and that he had entered into no engagement whatever with Doherty, that the \$445 allowed by the Registrar was the proper and legal amount of the fees due in the case; and that said money was, for the greater part, expended to the credit of the office fund.

The examination was adjourned till Monday next, to enable the Marshal to produce vouchers for the disposition made by him of the amoney in dispute.

Arrest of Lottery Dealers.

Arrest of Lottery Dealers.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Justin Farctite, Christian Nibling, Francis Selly, Christian Walz and Charles Nolke.-The defendants are charged with carrying on the lottery business without paying the special license required therefor by the statute. They were held in \$1,000 to appear for trial at the next October term of the court.

The Alleged Smuggling Case. Before Commissioner White.

In the case of the examination of Jacob Barnard and Marcus Rachkowsky, charged with smuggling \$10,000 worth of slik goods on board the steamer Holland, from Liverpool for this port, the Commis-sioner yesterday reduced the bail of the defendants to \$2,000, and adjourned the examination over this Monday hoxt.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

The Anti-Gambling Association Libel Suit.
Before Judge Barnard.
West vs. Dana.—This is an action for libel brought against the defendant by the president of the recently exploded Anti-Gambling Association. A few days ago counsel for the plaintiff obtained an order in this district, returnable in Brooklyn, to show cause why a part of the answer should not be stricken out. Yesterday morning Willard Bartlett, counsel for the defendant, moved that this order be vacated, and his motion was granted, with ten dollars cost.

An application was made to the Court yesterday morning by A. D. Littlefield for an order of arrest against John Dole, of Boston, to compet the payment of \$1,000, it being the plaintiff's interest in an in-surance policy of \$0,000, obtained by Dole on the ship Horatto, of Boston. The vessel was owned by both parties, Littlefield's interest being one-eighth. The vessel was insured by Dole, and on a subsequent voyage she was lost. The order was granted.

THE BUNGLED CENSUS.

How Some of the Deputy Marshals Didn't Do Their Work-"Where Are We Now ?"

It would seem that there is a screw loose somewhere in the census taking business in this city. We publish below two communications which show that in certain parts of the metropolis the Deputy Marshals have neglected their duties in a shameful manner, and it may be, if the whole truth is brought to light, that the greater portion of the election districts have been slurred over in a way that should be corrected and speedily. The HeralD Invites all parties who know that the Assistant Marshals of their districts did not calt at their residence to get the necessary census information and whose districts have been reported completely canvassed, to send notice of the fact to this office, giving the number and street in which they reside, and the number of persons residing in their familles, The census districts and the election districts are bounded alike. The full names of writers must be given, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The following are the communications referred to:—

What About This?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Please find enclosed a note left at my residence about two months since by a census marshal or enumerator. The list of persons then residing in my house was prepared, but the enumerator failed to call for it, and I feel confident that no return was made. There were twenty-four persons living in the house.
The following is the enclosed note:—

P. S., 109 Bleecker Street,
Mr. S.—Please get name, age, profession, where
born, and, if citizens, of all your lodgers, and I will
call to-morrow.
U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of New York.

Forty-ninth Street Overlooked. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I think there has been no census taken at my house this year. I have asked all the members of my family and they know nothing about it, 116 West Forty-ninth street. B. G. BLASS New York, Sept. 1, 1870.

Twenty-third Street Out in the Cold.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1870
To the Editor of the Herald:— In your issue of yesterday you invite communications from parties not called upon by the Census Marshal. My house is 319 West Twenty-third street. Marshal. My house is 319 west trend, no one has called for or left any blank to be filled out with the proper returns. A friend living on the same street informs me that no one has called at his house for J. H. C.

DEATH REFORE WEDLACK.

Remarkable Case of Attempted Suicide-A Hempen Halter Preferred to the Hymeneal A somewhat remarkable case of attempt at suicide

came to the surface yesterday. The peculiar circumstances attending this meditated shuffling off of the mortal coll are rarely instanced in the curious catalogue of that most prevalent crime felo de se. The would be victim of his own hand is a young man named John Dixon, who resides with his parents at the corner of Van Brunt and Wolcott streets, Brooklyn. He is twenty-two years of age, and heretofore has borne an excellent reputation for steadiness among his neighbors. But the sequel snows that John was a libertine, and the destroyer of the confidence and affections of a girl who was engaged as a domestic in the household. About two years ago Mrs. Dixon, the mother of the rash youth, employed a buxom and comely lass as an assistant to do housework An illicit intimacy sprung into existence between the girl and the youth, and she gave birth to a child at the Foundling Hospital, to which she was removed. The horrifled mistress of the unfortunate young woman never suspected the

the uniortunate young woman never suspected the relationship existing between her son John and the domestic, but attributed the fail of the latter to a boarder in the house. Subsequently, at the earnest solicitation of the girl, Mrs. Dixon consented to reengage her, which she did.

It was not until recently, however, that the worthy mother discovered that the real affinity of the girl was her son John. She then determined, as a good and virtuous woman, that he should make reparation by marrying the vicilm of his wiles. Importunities failed to obtain his consent to this alternative of exonerating himself, muil, driven to desperation by remorse of conscience and aversion to the desired union, he attempted to take his life. On Thursday night John was found by his sister suspended by the neck from a beam in the ceiner of the bouse. The alarm was given and he was cut down before life was extinct. The erring youth, who was releved from his most critical position by his mother and the wretched object of his criminal actinity, was taken to the King street station house, where he was cetained during the might. He is much exhausted, and promises to refrain from any further attempt at suicide.